

suggestions about it, one of them being that it stands for Muar, which seems hardly probable. Perhaps local knowledge may throw some new light upon it: the name may still exist in some modified form somewhere in the Peninsula.

C. O. Blagden.

Hermanus Neubronner Van Der Tuuk.

The venerable Professor Kern in an interview which I had with him at Utrecht last spring informed me that it had recently been discovered that H. N. van der Tuuk, the founder of Malayan comparative philology, was born in Malacca. His father was a high Dutch official and his mother a member of the well-known Neubronner family of that ancient Dutch settlement. He was educated in Holland and devoted himself to the study of the languages of Netherlands India. But in virtue of his birth at Malacca we are entitled in some measure to claim him as one of our local worthies and to share with our Dutch friends and neighbours in honouring the memory of one of most distinguished men born in the Malay Peninsula,

C. O. Blagden.

Descriptions of two Species of Dragon Flies (Odonata) from Sarawak.

By F. F. Laidlaw.

Sub. family. *Chlorogomphinae*.

Genus. *Orogomphus*.

Median labial lobe divided. Females without ovipositor. Eyes almost touching at a point on the top of the head. Triangle of hind-wing nearly equilateral. Abdomen longer than hind-wing

Orogomphus dyak, sp. n. 2 ♂ 1 ♀

♂ Hind-wing length 26 mm.

Abdomen (without appendages) 50 mm. Wings hyaline.

Upper and lower sides of discoidal triangle of hind-wing of equal length; inner side *a little shorter*. Discoidal triangles of both wings divided transversely into 2 cells; both followed by 2 rows of cells.

3 nervules in basilar space of both wings, 5 supra triangular nervules in both wings. Anal loop contains 7 cells.

19-21 antenodal, 11 post nodal nervules on front-wings. Anal area divided into 3 cells.

Colour. Black and yellow.

Head.

Lower lip and palps yellowish.

Upper lip entirely black.

Nasus and rhinarium pale yellow.

Frons and vertex black, the crest of the frons with a fine yellow line. Occiput black.

Prothorax black marked with yellow.

Thorax black, with a fine yellow anthumeral stripe one either side, and three lateral yellow stripes.

Legs. Black, the first pair with yellow coxae.

Abdomen. Black.

Segments 1.2 with yellow lateral markings. Those on 2, covering the upper half of the small auricle and running up to the middle of the back of segment which has also a fine terminal yellow circle.

The rest of the abdomen entirely black save for a terminal reddish yellow ring on the distant end of 6, broader above and appendages black, the lower one as long as the upper pair. It is rather quadrilateral with an indented terminal margin, so that on either side it has a horn-like projection directed backwards and curving a little upwards.

Upper pair flattened a little from side to side with a terminal downward directed hook and at the middle of their length a minute ventral hook.

♀. Hind-wing 43 mm. Abdomen 50 mm. Wings hyaline, tinged with brownish yellow most strongly marked at the base of the wings as far as the triangle, along the costal margin, and from the nodus obliquely to the apex of the wing.

Discoidal triangle of both hind-wings divided into 3 cells by 3 nervules meeting at the centre of the triangle; followed by 3 rows of cells.

Six nervules in the supra triangular space 3 or 4 nervules in basilar space.

Anal loop contains 10-11 cells.

23 antenodal, 11 post nodal nervules on front wing. Other details of neurulation as in male. Colouring exactly as in male.

Sarawak: Mt. Matang and near Kuching (Sar. Mus.).

Orogomphus splendidus, Selgs? 1 ♀

♀. Hind-wing 47 mm.

Abdomen 63 mm.

Wings hyaline marked with reddish brown at base to level of end of basilar space. Apices also reddish brown from half way between pterostigma and nodus to apex on front wing, a little less on hind-wing.

Superior side of discoidal triangle of hind-wing equal to internal side: *outer side longer*.

Discoidal triangle of all four wings divided into 3 cells; followed in the front-wings by 2 rows and in the hind-wings by 4, then by 3 rows of cells. 2 nervules in basilar space, 3 on one hind-wing.

26 antenodals, 12 post nodals on front wing.

17 to 20 cells in anal loop.

Colour black. Abdomen entirely black except for a small lateral yellow mark on segments 1 and 2 and a yellowish red terminal ring on 2, marking on head and thorax similar to those of *O. dyak* but of a duller yellow.

Outer margin of labial palp much more rounded than in that species.

This species is entirely distinct from *O. dyak* although very similar at first sight. It is larger and has quite a differently shaped discoidal triangle, the anal loop contains many more cells; and the shape of the labial palp is different.

This specimen here described does not altogether agree with the description of *O. splendidus* given by de Selgs, as in the colouring of the wings.

Sarawak.

An Account of De Siqueira's Voyage to Malacca.

By W. George Maxwell.

The first arrival of the Portuguese in the Far East was, as is well known, in A. D. 1508 when Diogo Lopez de Siqueira visited Malacca on a voyage of discovery. The failure of the enterprise is recorded in the Commentaries of Afonso Dalboquerque. The King of Malacca set a trap to arrest de Siqueira and his companions at a banquet on shore, intending then to seize the fleet. The plot was however frustrated by a Javanese woman who had a lover amongst the Portuguese sailors, and who, hearing of the intended treachery, swam off by night to the fleet and warned the Portuguese. When the plot was discovered, the King of Malacca seized Ruy de Aranjo, the Portuguese factor and some twenty Portuguese who were with him on shore collecting cargo, and threw them into prison. De Siqueira was unable to effect their release, and sailed away back to Portugal.

In a footnote in the Hakluyt Society's translation of the Commentaries of Afonso Dalboquerque I found a reference to a manuscript in the British Museum giving two brief accounts of de Siqueira's disastrous voyage to Malacca.